the abelition of all privileges, and consequently the destruction of the right of inheriting prop-

erty, the most sinister of all privileges, since

condemns the most numerous class to poverty,

ignorance, and depravity. In pursuance of the

ments of labor, the land and capital, which to

day are in the hands of private proprietors.

should be turned to account by associations

under the direction of hierarchs, so that the

task of each one may be the expression of his

capacity, and his wealth the measure of his

works. Of course the Saint Simonians

were charged with a design of whole-

sale spoliation, but they protested that

they had no intention of interfering with the

constitution of property except in so far as it

anctions for some the monstrous privilege of

idieness, that is to say of living on the labor of

others; only in so far as it leaves the social class

ification and personal possessions of individuals to the chance of birth. The Saint Simonians very

well understood that it would be impossible for

them, in the present state of society, to attain

their end at once. They themselves proclaimed the necessity of a gradual transition, and they

rejected the idea of even an immediate aboli-

tion of the privilege of inheritance, proposing

o begin with suppressing the right of inherit-

ing from collateral relatives. They wished to

make the wealth accruing to the State from per-

appreciative view of the Saint Simonian doc-

ther non-material agencies, that we owe the in-

head of projects for improvement.

vants of the country.

same law they demanded that all the instru-

## SOME NEW BOOKS

Unorthodox Theories of Political Economy. A work of signal utility to those who are engaged or interested in legislation (and who not directly or indirectly concerned) is offered us in an English translation of The Hisory of Political Economy, by J. A. BLANQUI Putnama). This treatise flux a place which bas not been exhaustively and effectively occupied by any book in the English language. It is not uncommon to hear men speak of political economy as if it were in some capital and distinctive sense a modern science that sprang into being with the well-known inquiry into the wealth of nations instituted by Adam Smith. The truth is, however, that R is as old as civilization, and a comprehensive survey of evolution is indispensable to a clear and candid riew of its present situation. Undoubtedly the economical system formulated by Adam Smith was as essentially deductive as his theory of the moral sentiments; nevertheless, an historical study of other theories in their applica Mons and results is requisite to determine how far we can accept, and to what extent we ought to qualify in practical legislation, the fundamental premises from which deductions have been drawn. Such a compendium of the world's economical history and progress, down to the year 1842, when the treatise here reproduced was published, is presented with completeness, cision, and lucidity in the present volume.

The author's younger brother, L. A. Blancul

has long been known as one of the most persistent and intractable of French revolution ists, and he was made to pay the penalty of his convictions by suffering imprisonment after the fall of the Commune. Jerome Biangui, on he other hand, aithough he took a certain part in public affairs, was rather a scholar than a statesman, and his opinions carry with them the authority deserved by indefatigable study and a judicial quality of mind. As one of the most distinguished members of the French Institute, and as the successor of Jean Baptiste Say in the chair of political economy at the College de France, he for a considerable period the most trusted and weighty of French writers on scenomical subjects, and he exercised not a Mile influence upon the fiscal and commercial legislation of his country. Inasmuch, however, as he died in 1854, and as the last edition of his history was issued some twelve years fore the author's death, it follows that his book stops short at an epoch of special interest to the reader of to-day. It leaves untouched the development of what may be called the orthodox theory of political economy by J. S. Mill and other English inquirers during the past forty years, and also the systematic exposition by German economists of the so-called Utopian and socialistic principles which were Arst announced in France. So far, however, as the attempt to build a new economy or se distinct from those assumed Adam Smith and his successors in England had already been pushed in France at the date of this volume, it is discussed by M. Blanqui in s considerate and equitable spirit. It is this branch of the wide topic, which he examines from the historical point of view, to which we would especially direct attention. The orthodox economy may be found expounded in a bundred English text books, but we would point out at this time what M. Blanqui has to say about the system framed by M. Quesnay and his followers, and about one side of its outcome in the later schemes of the Saint Simonian and Utopian economists. The brief survey of these schools we will supplement with a glance at the views formulated since the death of M. Blanqui by some of the Katheder-Socialisten or theoret

ical socialists of Germany. M. Bianqui reminds us that the overthrow of John Law's system of credit was followed by a total collapse of industrial values in France d property alone had not been swept hway in the universal bankruptey. A revolu-lion took place in public opinion, which hencelorth recognized no true riches but in land, and no secure revenues but those which emanated from its bosom. It was from this reaction that the agricultural school of political economy arose, better known under the name of the Economists, or of Quesnay, who was its principal founder. To the doctrines of this school author devotes considerable space the reason that they were presented the outset as the instruments of a political reform which was to facil-Rate the collection of taxes and repair the evils with which France was afflicted. He considers that Quesnay's starting point was admirably took to establish the true principles of the formation of wealth, and of its natural distribution among the different classes of society. I seemed to them that all wealth proceeded, in the last analysis, from a single source which was the earth, since this it was that furnished to laborers their subsistence, with the raw maberials for all branches of industry. Labor applied to the cultivation of the earth produced not only means of support during the progress of the work, but an excess of value which could be added to the mass of wealth already existing; this excess they called net product. Now Quesnay so fa accepted the root principle of dividualism as opposed to socialism, that he was willing this net product should belong to the proprietor of the land; but, on the other hand, he demanded that the landowner, in re turn for this concession, should bear the whole of the public burdens. The earnings of nonproprietors he regarded as a species of wages and it was evident, he thought that taxes could not be assessed on people reduced to wages without attacking the source of their existence and he accordingly declared that all fiscal exactions must be imposed on the proprietors of land and deducted from the so-called net product. It would thus, he concluded be the general interest of all classes to multiply agrisultural products, because the proprietors would gain thereby a larger income to distribute to all the wage-paid occupations.

M. Blanqui agrees with almost all the English writers on political economy in holding that this theory of value, which later became the basis of the financial doctrines of the Constituent Assembly, embodies a false idea of th principles of wealth. He himself accepts the theory invented by Adam Emith, which makes tabor as well as land a source of wealth, and | glory, who advance the most its civilization and finds a perfect analogy between the material ation resulting from a grain of wheat intrusted to the earth and the multiplication of values produced by the processes of manufactures and commerce. He admits, however, that in what he considers a false route the French economists made some admirable discoveries, like those alchemists who found so many useful sub stances while searching for the philosopher's stone. He points out, for instance, what immense consequences have flowed from a proposition that looks simple enough now, which was startling to the predecessors of Adam Smith, to wit, that the wealth of nations does not consist in those products of the earth that cannot be consumed, like gold and silver. but in those consumable products renewed by the incessant labor of society. Moreover, the economists, considering the natural disadvantages, under their theory, of the non-landholding classes, thought nothing more just than to claim for them absolute freedom of manufactures and commerce. It was owing to the movement initiated by them that of the barriers which had arrested the development of agriculture vere broken down, and that a general war was begun against corporations and customs, those two fortresses of privilege. It is noteworthy, too, that M. Blanqui nowhere attempts to demonstrate that Queenay's plan of laying all the public burdens on the land was impracticable, or fraught with injustice to any section of the population. We may add that Queenay having thus coupled the privilege of land owning with such onerous duties, was not disposed favor the tendency to subdivision, fearing that the aggregate product might in this way Let the lands," he said, in one of his axiomatic paragraphs, "appropriated to the cultivation of grain be combined as much I pacity according to , works," they demanded

as possible into large farms worked by wealthy farmers: for there is much less outlay for keeping and repairing buildand much less expense, and much greater net profit proportionately, in great agricultural enterprises than in small ones. A multiplicity of small farmers is prejudicial to the population." Another of Quesnay's senteneca is well worth citing, in view of the attempt on the part of some modern economists to prove that a national debt, whose interest is wrung from the earnings of the people, is a blessing in disguise, "Let the State," wrote Quesnay, " avoid loans which form government funds, for they load it with devouring debts; while the fortunes which consist in mere certifi cates of such public indebtedness tend to "separate finance from agriculture, and to deprive the rural districts of the wealth necessary fo the improvement of real estate and the cultivation of the land."

The Ministry of Turget, which was, as we now know, the last hope of the French mon archy, was only the doctrine of Quesnay and the economists carried into action, especially regards freedom of trade in grain and the land tax. It was one of Quesnay's maxims which inspired the famous preamble to Turgot's measure abolishing trade corporations 'God, by giving man wants," said the pream ble, "by rendering the resource of labor neces sary to him, has made of the right to work the property of every man, and that property is the first, the most sacred, the most imprescriptable of all." After having freed the agri cultural laborer from feudal impositions and the mechanic from the power of the masters. Turgot undertook to save the merchant from usury, and he sought this not by restrictive legislation on the rate of interest, whose essential faults he pointed out long before Jeremy Bentham, but by promoting the establishment of a large bank of discount It even occurred to him to give publicity to mortgages, so that it should be impossible for owners of land not to pay their debts, and he perceived that the augmented security of the credit given under such circumstances would tend of itself to lower the interest of money.

Of course, the supreme importance of Turgot's Ministry, from a scientific point of view, arises from his resolute attempt to reduce al public imposts to a single tax, which was to be levied exclusively upon the land. It may have been a misfortune to science that Turgot was so abrupt and thorough in the application of this theory; but we are not satisfied with M. Blanqui's bald assertion that his notion of a land tax was radically mistaken Its application was certain to be attended with a great deal of friction, and neither Tur got's experiment nor the second trial by the Constituent Assembly was made under favorable conditions, or prosecuted long enough to permit of an adjustment of values and of the social mechanism. If Turgot's scheme of a land tax is to be refuted, it must be by deductive reasoning, and not upon historical evidence We repeat, however, that M. Blanqui, like most of the English economists, undertakes no abstract examination of the subject, but considers it disposed of by what he deems the untoward

Fourier's language is full of odd phraseology. but usually his thought finds its way through these obscurities. His aim was to associate men in the divers categories of capital, labor, and talent, and thus to organize isolated forces by means of what he called passional attraclessons of Turgot's experience. on. To attain his object he would combine the The reformers of '89 concentrated for a time efforts of agriculturists, shorten the hours of nearly the whole burden of the taxes on landed labor, distribute workers into series, according property, but from the first they consented to to their ages and functions, and transform the add an impost on personal estate, and gradualgrinding toil of our various industries into a ly, as the troubles of the commonwealth in perpetual recreation, enlivened with agreeable creased and culminated in the empire, the old pleasures and sensations. Instead of squalid fiscal system was virtually resumed, and the villages. Fourier imagined in each locality a vast structure, called a phalanetery, inhabited drag net of the tax collector swept every channel of production and exchange. We cannot, by the associated phalanxes of workers of every indeed, seek in the great and abiding works of kind. The individual ownership of property the French revolution for the germs of the disappeared, and in the large domain held in conomic reform, whose dawn, according to joint stock by the association there was no some observers, is appearing among us. The more labor on a small scale, no more hireling suppression of the law of primogeniture, the agriculture. The task of each person was nearly absolute equality of inheritances in a simplified by a division of labor, no longer direct line, the legislation relating to commerabsolute and permanent, but light, attractive cial companies, the unity of weights and meas and varied. In agriculture and in manufacures, were incontestable benefits; but M tures each would follow his inclination, and Blangui acknowledges that equality before the Fourier believed that the results of work perlaw ceases to be a truth when we see laborers formed in friendly emulation would surpass the products of forced and selfish competition. of every sort, who were already dependent on capital for wages, become so also for the food M. Blanqui is not one who can speak with that they consume. In the state of French leg rony of the dreams of Fourier. He thinks a islation as it existed when this book was writnan who devotes his whole life to the worship ten (and no change in this respect has since of a benignant idea, who works with such occurred), the author could see no guarantee energy for the abolition of social miseries, who protecting labor in its relations to the wealth aims to make even the passions cooperate for which commands it, and which pays it. "The the good of humanity, and who dies brokenprice of labor," he says, "tends constantly hearted at his failure to secure an application to diminish, and that of articles of consumpof his theories by his contemporaries, is no tion to increase, because both are in reality

silly visionary and vulgar Utopist, though fixed by one alone of the contracting parties. The French revolution had found itself con-His books remain the boldest critical works which had then been published against modtermined to force the solution by penalties. ern political economy, but since his death his but penalties proved powerless to accomplish principles have been adopted, with more or less that end. The fixing of a maximum price for qualifications and divergences, by certain Gergrain produced famine, for nobody would sell man economists of the socialistic school. The arbitrary determining of wages suppressed The economic views of Robert Owen, as dislabor; nobody would employ it. Bountles to inguished from his social experiments at New the poor created mendicancy; the exclusion Lanark and at New Harmony, were summed up of foreign products opened the way to monopoin a memorial which he addressed to the reprelies. The problem which the French revolution sentatives of the allied powers assembled at the had not solved was grappled with by a school Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle. He there concelebrated in spite of its errors, and whose eisely set forth the immense increase in the very failures have left a luminous track behind. mechanical powers of production, and he sub-This school was that of Saint Simon, and i mitted that these powers were more than suffiaimed to be to the old political economy what cient to satisfy very liberally all the wants of the Constituent Assembly had been to the old the population of the globe. He forcibly derégime. In a little monograph published in 1819, under the title of "Parabole," Saint Simon scribed the disastrous consequences of the absence of all order in the production and disdeveloped his fundamental doctrine of the sutribution of wealth, and the necessity of substipremacy of the industrial callings over all tuting for competition a unity of interest. He the other occupations in society. He feigned demonstrated how a superabundance of prodnot to understand how it was possible that ucts, by depriving the working classes of the men most competent in arts and labor plunged them into frightful poverty in manufactures did not occupy the highthe midst of abundance, and how urgent it had est positions in the State, in virtue of their secome to remedy these evils by organizing quality of creators of all products, and consethings so as to aid manual labor by mequently of all wealth; and the inferior situachanical appliances, instead of substituting tion in which he actually saw them seemed to him the world turned upside down. "I will the latter for the former, and leaving the laboring classes without any security suppose," he says, " that France suddenly loses for their subsistence. It is noteworthy, her fifty first physicians, her fifty first chemists, however, that the failure of his own experiprinters, architects, in a word her three thouments led Mr. Owen finally to the same consand first artists, savants, and artisans. Now, cluston that the discouraged Fourier had as these men are the Frenchmen most essenreached, to wit, that a serious reform of the tially producers, those who give the most imposing products, who direct the labors most present economic order is scarcely practicable

Chamber of Deputies after 1830 they formu-

three remarkable passages from that doeu-

ment. In the first place, the common notion

of a community of goods, which contemplates

an equal division among all the mem

bers of society either of the producing capital

or of the results of the labor of all, is dis-

tinetly repudiated. The Saint Simonians re-

jected this equal distribution of property, be-

cause in their view it would constitute a vio

lence greater, an injustice more revolting,

than the unequal allotment primitively effected

by conquest and force of arms. They believed

in the natural inequality of men, and the chief

of the moral laws which they professed to have

been commissioned to teach, required that in

future every one should be situated accord-

ing to his capacity, and rewarded according

to his works. In virtue of this funda-mental law, "to every one a chance of

demonstrating his capacity, to every ea-

ated their economical creed. We cite two or

iseful to the nation, and who render it creative munity shall be brought up at hazard, almost in the fine arts and in all the industrial trades all for liberal professions. they are really the flower of French society; they The well-known work of Louis Blanc, conare, of all Frenchmon, the most precious to taining the famous formula, "From each in their country, those who bring it the most proportion to his capabilities, to each accordits prosperity. Franco would need, at least, ing to his needs," was published in book form about the time when the last revision of M. one entire generation to repair this misfortune. for the men who distinguish themselves in Blanqui's history was made. The migraion of the Saint Simonian and Fourierist ideas labors of public utility are virtual anomalies, and nature is not prodigal of anomalies, espeto Germany had just begun. In 1835 a half-crazy ially of this kind." He goes on to show that the non named Weitling published a treatise entitled Humanity as it Is and as it Ought to Be," and loss of ten times three thousand princes, non 1841 he brought out at Yevay a German des, executivo officials, and, he adds, bishops newspaper in which he urged workingmen to and judges, would be of no particular momen greate a Demogratic republic. Finally, in a book as their places could be instantly filled printed at Zurich, under the name of "Guar-On the premises thus suggested, Saint antees and Harmonies of Freedom," he preached communism after the type devised by Rous-Simon and his disciples reared economic doctrines which were collectively described a seau and Babœuf. The writings of Weitling the industrial system. This school of reformers was resolved that the third estate should no contributed perhaps to the revolutionary fermentation culminating in the Baden insurrecbe dwarfed to the stender proportions of a bourgoisie, that workingmen should not consocialist party had been constructed. stitute a disinherited fourth estate, or prole tariat; and in the manifesto addressed to the

so long as the children of an industrial com-

tion of 1848, but up to that time no veritable After the revolutionary movements of the last-named year collapsed and a period of reaction had set in throughout Europe, the evolution of socialist ideas, although completely checked in France, began to acquire a scientific character in Germany. Under the name of "Marlo," Prof. Winkelblech brought out in parts an important work, which his death, in 1859, prevented him from finishing. The title of this book was "Investigations into the Organizations of Labor; or, System of Universal Political Economy," Mario's theory of property deserves mention. He sets out with affirming that the right of ownership ought to be defined in such a way as to insure the most fruitful employment of natural forces. and at the same time to guarantee the fruits of individual labor to him who has ereated them. What may be termed societary property, that is to say the form of property which we see exhibited in the modern private corporation, would be, in Marlo's judgment, the type best suited to extensive production and equitable distribution it unites, he says, the advantages

of permanence and of productive power, of corporate action and the divisibility and fluidity of individual ownership. This solution of the economical problem seems to be, at bottom, borrowed from Fourier, and the phalansterian association peeps out, now and then, as Mario's ideal, But Prof. Winkelblech was a master of political economy. and in the ingenious development of his views never loses sight of its main principles. Thus it happens that, unlike the majority of reformers, he insists quite as firmly as did John Stuart Mill that the question of population dominates all others. It is very well, he says, for industry to multiply the variety and volume of manufactured products, but this is only an ancillary gain. The essential thing is to learn whether agriculture will every year draw out of the soil a sufficient quantity of food staples afford each individual the means of life. Mario is right on this point, but he expects too much from restrictive measures which, as experience has shown, favor immorality without checking the increase of population. After Prof. Winkelblech may be named a writer said to have furnished the germs of the

ideas which Marx and Lassalle have so effec-

who, after being Minister of Agriculture in

tively expounded. This author is Jagetzow,

Prussia, devoted the rest of his life to agro-

nomical and sconomical studies. His system

was set forth in a series of letters printed in sons dying without descendants in the direct ine serve for the reduction of taxes. As larger 1875, under the title of "Light on the Social means became available, through successive Question," and they form the scientific arsenal encroachments on the right of inheritance, they from which German socialism has drawn its would use them to give an active impulse to all weapons. As he says himself, his scheme is pranches of industry, to dig canals, lay out only a consistent application of the principle oads, raise public monuments, and found the admitted by Smith, and more rigorously astitutions for instruction demanded by the developed by Ricardo, namely, that from an sconomical point of view all wealth can only be To most contemporaries these ideas seemed considered as the product of labor. No other not only impracticable but uniont; but as minds element but labor in the last analysis has enhave become calmed posterity has taken a more tered into its cost. Jagetzow goes on to show that poverty and commercial crises, the two trines. To them it is, more truly than to any great obstacles to the regular advance of wellbeing and of civilization, have but one cause dustrial tendency of the present period, and the namely, that so long as the exchange and distribution of products are controlled by laws de duced from the historical evolution of given rection. By restoring the worship of labor. whether by their preaching or their invescommunities, and not by laws approved tigations, these reformers compelled the at-tention of the civil power and of thoughtful men by reason, the wages of the laboring classes tend to become a relatively smaller to the labering classes, to whom they had been too long indifferent. The Saint Simonians disand smaller part of the whole national product, in proportion as the productivity of persed among the mass of the population iong labor is augmented by mechanical and economsince resumed the exercise of the professions ical appliances. The work man, he reminds us to which they were severally destined by their brings to market a merchandise that will not sarlier studies. They constructed railroads, they keep, namely, his working hours. On the other were managers of manufacturing establishhand, the capitalist, constrained by competition sents, and everywhere they were found at the to produce as cheaply as possible, will only give, if he can help it, what is strictly indispensable; that is to say, the stipend which will just A few years before the publication of the Saint Simonian writings, M. Fourier in France, permit the laborer to subsist and perpetuate his species. This is the "necessary and Robert Owen in Great Britain, had begun to put forward novel ideas of social reform stipend" of which Ricardo speaks, the regulative level toward which wages infounded in the latter case on the idea of the exorably gravitate amid all the community, in the former on association. tions determined by supply and demand Jagetzow finds the proof of this "Iron law of wages" in the fact that since the invention of steam the mass of products created in civilized societies has tripled, or rather quintupled, while the pay of workmen has not by any means increased in the same ratio. Jagetzow further demonstrates that every invention, and every process which diminishes the cost of production, permits a rise in rent-a point which has not been clearly pointed out, if, in-deed, it was perceived at all, by Bleardo and Mill. Jagetzow's practical conclusion is, that all products should be made exchangeable on the footing of the amount of manual labor exacted by each, and on this groundwork he bases the scheme of a vast in stitution of public credit. To this proposed eank of exchange a workman would turn over a given product, which would be appraised according to the number of working hours normally expended in creating it. He would recoive in payment a certificate representing here working hours with which he could obtain from the public magazine any other

measure of values. Karl Marx is indisputably the most influential Socialist writer of Germany, and his princi-pal work, "Das Kapital," first published in 1867, is considered, even by his opponents, a remarkable book. It is hard to read, being as abstract, exact, and technical in its phraseology as a mathematical treatise. Its 830 pages have his projects may seem of a Utopian nature, but a single object, namely, to demonstrate that capital necessarily is the result of spoliation. Marx, however, has no quarrel with individual manufacturers and financiers; what he assails is their system. Mark begins by asking his readers whether they will accept the premises assumed by Smith, Ricardo, Bastiat, and the economists of highest authority. namely, that labor is the sole source value, the one legitimate title to ownership. These premises once admitted, Marx will undertake to prove with a redoubtable logic that capital must be the result of spoliation. For if all values are created exclusively by labor, the wealth produced should belong exclusively to the laborers, and if work is the sole legitimate source of prosperity, then workmen ought to be the sole proprietors. The truth undoubtedly is that those who oppose the conclusions of Karl Marx must repudiate his premises, and this is what the shrewest among them have done by affirming the theory which makes labor the sole source of value to be an error.

product, whose price had, of course, been fixed

in the same way. This, Jagetzow maintained.

would be a logical application to the social mechanism of Adam Smith's root idea, that

labor, and not money, is the best common

Let us see now how Marx explains the origin of capital. This arises not from savings, he says, and renunciation of enjoyment, as some edifying economists suppose, neither is it created in the process of exchange; and, as to this latter point, J. B. Say and the majority of authoritative writers agree with Marx. Where capital, he continues, has not been gained by force of arms, as in rude communities, or by the laws of inheritance maintained in modern societies, it arises from a confiscation of so much of the products of labor as employer chooses to reserve the fraction indispensable to subsist the inborer. This statement does not differ essentially from Ricardo's exposition of the law of wages; for, according to the English economist, wages tend, on an average, to approach the sum just sufficient to enable workmen to live and maintain their children. Of course it would follow that all the difference between the cost of such subsistence and the exchangeable value of products would go to swell the accumulations of the capitalists, since even the part assigned to rent may be considered as interest on capital invested in land.

To produce the food staples necessary to the xistence of a workman and his family during a single day, a whole day a work is not required. Marx affirms that five or six hours suffice. If the workman, then, were working for himself, he could procure all he needs in half a day, and devote the rest of his time t leisure or the accumulation of a surplus. But the slave of the Roman social system and of the antique world generally, after becoming the serf of the Middle Ages, and gaining political liberty in the present state of society, did not, at the same time, acquire any share of the common property. He is, therefore, still obliged to hire himself out to those who own the land and the instruments of production. The latter naturally exact that he work for them the whole day of twelve hours. In half of this time he creates the equivalent of his subsistence; in the other half he produces an excess to the profit of those who have employed him. We must note here that, according to Mark, the first six hours represent the scended from Norman barons, may have perwhole cost of the laborer's subsistence, including the actual depreciation which capital may have suffered in producing the food staples or their equivalent. He gards, therefore, the product of the remaining hours as a net profit of the capitalist. As regards the application of his theory to society. Marx advocates an expedient somewhat different in principle from that suggested by Jagetzow. He would provide workingmen with capital sufficient for their subsistence and for the acquisition of tools for a certain period,

through an organization for gratuitous credit. | should not have married the Englishman who

Such an economical revolution could be effected with the least dislocation of the existing social structure, if the capital required were advanced by the State. Some such plan, it will be remem bered, was advocated by Lassalle, and in one or another form continues to be the object of the

socialist propaganda in Germany. It is not to be forgotten that the socialistic heorizers of Germany, who have made for themselves a name, and command the respectful attention of thoughtful men, are by no means revolutionists. They propose no violent wrench, no destructive change of the existing social fabric. They do not hold up, as Babceuf and Fourier had done, a Utopian conception whose realization would create a paradise upon the earth. They are thoroughly conversant with all the investigations of political economy and with the facts attested by statistics They are scientific men by profession. writings are conspicuous for breadth of view, for grasp of their materials, and for solidity reasoning. Those who repudiate their conclusions will find it hard to detect any flaw in their logic, and may be forced to recast the very premises which orthodox economists have taken for granted. To discern and refute the errors of such men as Winkelbloch, Jagetzow, and Karl Marx is a performance calculated to tax the ablest thinkers of our time. It is not to be accomplished without a prolonged concentration of the critical faculty and a profound acquaintance with economical science. M. W. H.

Three New Novels. The second number of the series of "Trans atlantic Novels" undertaken by the Messrs, Putnam is happily chosen, and would have trengthened the impression made by "Capt. Fracasse," had the translation been as skilfully executed as was the version of that story. The Amazon, by FRANE DINGELSTEDT, is a society novel, and carries on its face conclusive marks of the author's thorough acquaintance with his subject. As a transcript of actual life. traced by a keen and trustworthy observer, it may be classed with the works of Spielbagen; but unlike them, it is a pure comedy, dealing only with the bright and pleasant surface of

fair equivalent to that title of Graf which in Germany is so lavishly distributed among younger sons. Again, nothing could be worse than the attempt to represent the peculiar dialect of the Berlin populace by our Hibernian patols. The translator says, in a note, that he is not sure of the propriety of this performance. but the monstrous incongruity ought to have been plain to him. On the whole, the version strikes us as the work of a bookish person. whose knowledge of society, both in Germany and other countries, has been gained at second or third hand.

The latest volume of the second "No Name"

series, published by the Messrs, Roberts, is entitled Mrs. Beauchamp Brown, and purports to photograph the best Boston society, though the scene is laid for the most part in an island off the coast of Maine, not far from Mount Desert. The author is manifestly a woman. for selde from the millinery business which attests a feminino hand, we may be sure that no masculine writer would have applied the words "queenly" and "imperial" so lavishly to his heroine. Instinct would have taught him not to set his readers laughing at her. There is, indeed, something ridiculous in the marvelicus conquests attributed to the young Boston widow who is the central figure of this story. The perfection with which she is supposed to have mastered English manners and English modes of speech quite takes away our breath, and we feel now and then oppressed in the presence of such achievents. We observe, however, that the author, with commendable caution, does not allow her hereine to commit herself in conversation with an English tord with whom she is brought in contact, and who, of course, is travelling incognito. The wisdom of this course will be approclated when the reader notes the blunder into which another character a young Harvard man, falls during his discourse with the aforesaid nobleman. The young gentleman from Harvard is represented as bestowing a good deal of attention on the careful reproduction of English forms of speach, and produces, on the whole, as good an imitation of the Oxford undergraduate as can be reached by the patient study of books. Nevertheless, on learning that his English acquaintance is Lord Strathmore, he proceeds to "My lord" him after the manner of his tordship's tradesmen and the author, who has learned that " Beauchamp" is pronounced "Beecham," seems to be blissfully unaware of the young man's solecism. Inasmuch as the writer piques herself on her knowledge of English society, it is painul to point out another misconception This Lord Strathmore being, as we are led to infer, an Earl in the English peerage, he really could not be looking forward, as we are told he does, to representing his borough or his county in the House of Commons. Such would not be worth our notice if the whole book were not pervaded with a grotesque affectation of polite knowledge. And here we may suggest that Lord Strathmore, who is described as deceived something ludicrous in the distain signifled for the simple inhabitants of Maine by Mrs. Beauchamp Brown, whose fortune, in all likelihood, was derived from a worthy burgher engaged in the perfectly respectable business of making cotton cloth at Lawrence, or selling West Indian produce on Long or India Wharf Passing to more important features, we must say that the structure of the book is faulty. There is no adequate reason why the young Boston widow, on whom, as we have said, the epithet "queenly" is habitually bestowed

tames her imperial nature somewhere in the middle of the book. The last third of the volume is much padded, and, what is more, carries a sugg letion that the author is using the story as a vehicle of the High Church propaganda.

The Firginia Bohemians, by John Estin COORE Marpers) cannot be pronounced a satis-factory novel. If the book had been reduced one-half in point of size, and if the author had pent twice as much time on the remaining pages, he would have produced something nuch more commendable. The author's style, though careless, has in it a vigor that affords ndication of capacity, and some of his characters, though they are not worked out with patience and completeness, are firmly outlined. But there is too much irrelevant talk in the book, and too many incidents that have no pearing on the movement of the plot. The stage, too, is overgrowded, and there are half a lozen persons who have nothing to do with the evolution of the story. The author seems to be well acquainted with Virginia society, better, at all events, than he is with the modes of speech n vogue among New Yorkers, for he makes one of the latter use the phrase, "I will tell you good-by." There is a field for novellsts in the Southern States, but the author will have to take more pains if he hopes to compete with Miss Woolson, or with Mrs. F. H. Burnett, who, in 'Louisiana," has achieved a remarkable sucess in this direction. We incline to think that Mr. Cooke might write a good novel if he tried : but it cannot be said that the present volume affords conclusive proof of his ability to do so.

ON THE BORDER LAND OF SCIENCE. A German Professor Investigating the Strange Phenomean of Hypnotism.

From the Nation. BRESLAU, March 25 .- I came here from Berlin a week ago expressly to see the curious hypnotic experiments of Prof. Heidenhain, whose results have excited great interest not only among physiologists but in the public at traced by a keen and icustworthy observer, it may be classed with the works of Spielangon; but unlike them, it is a pure comedy, dealing only with the bright and pleasant surface of things. It has no elements of melodrama, it reveals no glimpase of the shadows of life, it propounds no problems. But the author is a man of ripe culture and wide knowledge of the world; he has a vein of genuine humor, and the gift, rare among his countrymen, of crystallizing his meaning in epigrammatio phrase. The result is that his dialogues are singularly erisp and lifelike, with not infrequent gleams of wit, or something as near to it as any German novelist has given us. That Herr Dincelested has no small measure of orestive power is clear from the vividness with which the principal characters of his taie stand out in the reader's memory. His men and women are alive, they interest and attract us, and if they do not move our sympathics very deeply it is because the situations, as we have said, are those of comedy. The characterization and this dialogue are the strong features of the story, the construction being somewhat week and unsatisfactory. There is a want of adequate motive for the entanglement by which, in the early charters, the wrong persons are paired of, and there is a suggestion of the deuse machines in the device by which the mistakes are rectified. On the whole, however, this is one of the most matrice of the world person are paired of, and there is a suggestion of the deuse machines in the device by which the mistakes are rectified. On the whole, however, the is so not of the most matrice, and there is a suggestion of the deuse machines in the device by which the mistakes are rectified. On the whole, however, the is one of the most matrice, and the proper was translated.

It is impossible to pass over the defects of this machines in the problems of the proper was translated.

It is impossible to pass over the defects of this machine the problems of the large. Meanwhile, Du Bois Reymond in Berlin, who, by a strange coincidence, since about the time of his famous agnostic declaration

almost perfectly in every detail by an old work, man in the hospital who understood no English. The instant the finger is removed from the neck the repetition stops, often in the middle of a word.

Nor is this the strangest. With a number of his subjects Prof. Heldenhain and his colleagues are able to hypnotize one-half of the brain and body, the other half remaining normal. One-half the face smiles, and the other romains in the familiar immobile, waxy, cataleptic state. One arm and leg can be moved at will, the other not; one eye sees distinctly, and the other imperfectly or not at all. When the right slide is hypnotized speechlesaness is produced, but not, or only exceptionally, when the left side is affected. This is, of course, in accordance with pathological observations, which locate the speech centre in or near the left cerebral convolution, and with the anatomical fact that most of the so-called pyramidal or volitional fibres cross soon after leaving the brain. If the person thus affected be told to make some simple motion with the finger of the normal side—e. g., to rotate the thumb about the other, and to continue the motion without cessation or interruption while observing another rotate his own thumb now is one, now in the other direction, a task easy enough in the normal condition—the half-inynotized person, though balleving himself in the full possession of his faculties, finds this impossible. He must stop every time that the experimenter changes, and generally reverse the motion for an instant, in spite of all his efforts to the contrary; but is immediately able to correct the error and go on as directed.

With sarier hypnotizers, mesmerizers, or magnetizers those experiments were successful almost when exception, with women only. Prof. Heldenhain's observations have been entirely on men, and have succeeded with about, one student in twelve. With all the first time is the hardest, and while many grow so sensitive that a very slight influence makes them time is the hardest, and while many grow so

so sensitive that a very slight influence makes them immediately unconscious, others after a while grow unsusceptible again; and finally lose entirely the power of being affected. Some acquire the faculty of hypnotizing themselves, and others, when told to remember that at a certain hour they are requested or influenced to sloop, do so without any of the ordinary means, and without even the presence of another person, Hallucinations are resultly same tiff a few verbal hints are given. Becamable attents often under movements with their limbs which seem impossible in their ordinary state. Far-sighted actions always see much nearer than usual. The handwriting in this condition is extremely had, and some patients, under certain conditions, begin at once to write backward.

## "God Knows !"

In the burying ground of Dungeness, Where the graves of the shipwreeked ne Through the grass-grown loam, like flecks of feam Blown in from the sea, hard for, Is a tablet whate as an upturned tace When the spirit of life hath fled,

With " the Knows!" brokenly carved thereon, Like a see that has suffered along the stone. Like a seb that is knotted in breast and threat Long after its voice congrais, That mute "God Knows" amid death's windrows To the reader of tombs accents

Tis a child's light body those datales deck.

The sole one washed ashers
From the emicrant Northflood's illistanced wreck And her wave westined finmen stores. The only body of all the drowned, Nameless and nude, that was ever found.

The clargyman paused in the funeral ritus-The name of the dead?" quoth he.
"Got knows," said the clerk of the parish kirk. And the waif of the dark doep sea, With only those words on the headstone gray. Which so much to the heart express, Was folded away till the Judement Day, 'Neath the flaisheast Dangemas. And ever at hand, in a case nee deep, The winds and the waves their requiem keep.

And the mists at morn, and the sun at noon, And the stars when the day is done. And the soft meon, too, in the shimmer of dow. Wheel over the nameless one. But Got, in His influite goodness, knows

What ethereal name and race From tips seraphic in music flows When they call to our walf up there! God knows! In the earth's maternal breast Nameless and titled find equal rest.

AN OLD BUT UNKNOWN COUNTRY. An Observant Jew Makes a Journey Through Arabia Felix.

On an expedition I undertook hast summer into the interior of Yemen proper, in other 10 study the history and literature of the Yemenity Jews, as well as to evided as many of their most literating manuscripts as pessible. I was enabled to take some notes of the zeneral character of the surface of this classical land-the Seba and Theman of the Bible. Arabia Felix of the Romans, well knewn to the old world but navadays a terra observa, although assemiliant of the southerstory and though assemiliant of the southerstory and though assemiliant of the southerstory and to use the barrander and thermometer in the valleys and mountains during my four souths travelling in that mountainous land, passing some of the most savage and fanctical tribes.

Yemen proper is rightly called Arabia Felix. It is the most fertile and the most temperate country on this side of Asia, owing its suppliness chiefly to the absence of the great cense of Syria, Arabia, and north and central Africa, the Shamum winds clearingtion), which are called in Syria. Surrowow (east), and in Egypt 'Hamsin' (fifts). True, Aden and its neighborhood know of bot eastern winds, but they are not the terribly destructive Shumum. In the valleys and the norrow chain of mountains, all along the southern side of Yemen, from Babed Mandabas far es Aden, such a wind is unknown, and even in the plain near the western coast of the Red Sea.

It owes its presperity to its having two rainy sensons of no less than four months each, and consequently two harvests in the year. It rained has a manumer in the more elevated platenus, from 6,000 to 8,000 feet high so far as my own observation did not reach I must depend on reports), a few times in the month of June, and from the fourth quarter of June and in our popers, a few times in the month of June, and from the fourth quarter of June and in the popers, a few times in the best of the Red Southward, and nearly none in the valleys east of the mountains of Yemen.

The elevated mountains make the climate temperate and healthy. Yeme On an expedition I undertook last summer

well as Jews.

The boundary line of Yemen is as follows:

well as Jews.

The boundary line of Yemen is as follows: well as Jews.

The boundary line of Yemen is as follows: western side, along the eastern side of the Red Sea, from Babel Mandabsouth to Lohnya north; then north side, from Lohnya northwest to Sanda northeast; then from Sanda northeast to Aden southeast; then from Aden southeast to Aden southeast; then from Sanda northeast to Bab el Mandab southwest; so that it forms an oblong square of about 110 to 150 miles wide and 450 long.

The country near the sea coast is flot, and it is very hot—about 95° to 102° F.—near the sea coast in the middle of the day or afternoon at 3. The plain is about forty to sixty miles wide, and is crossed by many brooks and rivers on the western side, and there are large old open cisterns as well as well-springs. Not so the southern side, which has very little water beyond a few wells and the small river Lang, twenty-five miles north of Aden, and two og three little brooks at Der el Shaban, about fifty miles north from Aden.

The plain is often interrupted by low hills, and so the ground rises gradually to an elevation of about 2,500 feet, where the steep granuit mountains begin. At about 3,500 feet we reach the first wide and fertile plateau, where plenty of water is found. The seconit plateau, the widest and largest, is from 6,000 to 7,600 feet high. This plateau is full of wells, claterns, and small brooks at every thousand marshy ground. The chief and intrest towns of Yemen, as the capital, Sanaa, Jarim, Seta Domar (which was razed to the ground town as well as walls and fortress, the day I left the place by the Turkish authorities), and Tais, stand upon this plateau. The third plateau is 8,000 feet high, and apon it Jebel Kakulean and Jebel Nakum rise to a height of 9,200 feet. They yield extremely white marble, of which all the windows of Sanna and neighborhood are made instead of giass. The fo

Sewila, Matima, and many others are upon this plateau.

The chief mountains I passed on my way from Aden to Sanaa and Amram, are, first, about seventy-five miles north of Aden, Jebel Mashuwar, 4,200 feet high; second, Jebel Asab, 4,800 feet, about one hundred miles from Aden, and about ten miles further on Jebel Howta, 7,006 feet high; Jebel Nakum, 8,200 feet high; Jebel Nakum, 8,200 feet high; Jebel Hamish, 7,000 feet high, 3,000 feet high; Jebel Hamish, 7,000 feet high, and Jebel Haras, 7,200 feet high.

The rivers I met on the way are only two; first, about 120 miles from Aden, the river Bina, about 150 to 200 feet wide, and only two to two and a half feet deep. Its springs are between Seta and Jarim, 6,800 feet high. The second large river is midway between Sanaa and

Seta and Jarim, 6.800 feet high. The second large river is midway between Sanaa and Hodeide, about sixty-five miles from each. I had had to pass this river in one day more than twenty times—the Ei Kebla, about 104 to 200 feet wide, and two to three feet deep, very rapid and noisy. The Bina is sweet and clear; not so the Kebla. I met also a large river failing into the sea between Hodeide and Mocea, but I am not certain if is were not again the Kebla, falling into the Red Sea. I was not able to get any information from the people I metthere. The small sailing boat with one sail, which is called by the Arabs "Jambook," with which I went from Hodeide to Aden, took there water for the whole of its proposed journey of two months. Sailing ves-

Jambook," with which I went from Hodeids to Aden, took there water for the whole of its proposed journey of two months. Sailing vessels should take notice of the fact, especially as the small boat was able to get in from the searight into the river. The place can easily be known from afar by the many palm treus which grow there and look from the sea like a mass of black law.

Up to about 3,000 feet high, in Yemen, the chief grain is the red dura, the common white idra, also called dura, the maize twice a year, and a few small boans.

In the upper regions the winter crop consists of excellent wheat, called there bet the "bar" of the Bible), then barley, then a kind of millest which grows upon stake sixteen feet high tit is called dura, the dohan" of the Bible), then barley, then a kind of millest which grows upon stake sixteen feet high tit is called dura, the "dohan" of the Bible), and many different peas and beans as well as large lentils. The summer crop has less millet, wheat, and barley, but more red dura.

The lower regions and first plateau, up to an elevation of 6,600 feet, are full of dum trees, Syal Arabica, brushwood; and in some parts, as, for example, between Manakha and Hodeide, the stone palm, and between Hodeide and Moeca the date palm, are found in alundance; also some garden trees, as coffee trees, in the valleys of about 5,000 feet mad more high, where there is a regular tamperature of \*80 in the daytime and 70° to 65° in the night. In open plains the coffee tree suffers from the great hear or cold, Coffee trees are most numerous in the Jobel Haras and they need much water. There is in Yeman another small tree called kallad, the leaves of whole are cheeved by the rich the daras and they need much water. There is in Yeman another small tree called kallad, the Yeman another small tree called kallad, the leaves of which are chewed by the rich the whole day. They are the degrees leaves. I awar met; a small buildle of wet leaves, has more than about four lundred grammers weight, costs two shillings. It is to them the most degree than about four lundred grammers weight, costs two shillings. It is to them the most degree than about four lundred grammers weight, costs two shillings. It is to them the most degree inclusions thing in the world-no paradise without it. One kind of it is said to keep off sleep, and the inhaltants use it when travelling in the night or when they have to water. I caud find title taste in it. These small trees of kallad need also an abundance of water. In the upper particaus there is no will wood of any kind to be met. Besides mary Northern garden trees, grapps inst good), fles, simonds, pears, and propagramates are common in Sanan.

I did not meet any wild beast in alline travels, except thousands of baboars. Of domestic anlimit increases is never heard of. The canoles are not good, and are only used for tilling the ground with a hard piece of wood instant of an iron plough, which hast is not only in large owns. In the place the sheep have to water. ground, with a hard piece of wood instead of an fron blough, which hast is mot only in large towns. In the pinles the sheep have no we dat all on the first pieces sheet wood, but in the higher mountains the wood is quite long, Grant arectarge. There are very few horses are must arectarge. There are very few horses are must and only in the mountains. The higher whichers and only in the mountains. The higher whichers are decided to good race; many very spirited donkers especially the gray ones at Sanantai low chickens and dows, no green and ducks, a few dogs and cate of a very strange beam, and many housemit withfuls.

I med only a few flowers, but pleasy of fina grasses and forms; hay three and a half feel high, and many different kinds of closer. The holice of bar grows corrywhere widd. The women used twhen they are washing. They are need, and toge nothing more about it. It is no market arricle. There are many a smaller grasses in Yenen.

Mr. Tilden's Axe.

Mr. Tilden's Axe.

## Mr. Tilden's Axe. A curious looking package, addressed to

Samuel J. Tuden, was left at Mr. Tiblen's residu dramarcy Park on Wedne day. It proved to be a di saced axe of brillianity policied steel, with a base faced age of brillianty pulsade steet, with a basis face of bickopy wood. On one face of the size the ruthing S, J T. With the age was a cited at that I was made and one-cited by drone Steet and Washington wires. Mr. Curran is a mechanic red to be abligated at Tomor. The JL to get the age, we train a made and the same and the sa

Sauk by a Thunderbult.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., May 7.-In a thornlet term, vesterias attermon, tapt Eujah beaus and another man were out in the harbor in a large subject the thickness at the taptor and following the subject and following the bottom of the load, smaller by another another and results. The men took to the door and results about a state of the door and results and another another and the door and results and hardly knew what he results was small they resulted the since, when the results was small they resulted the since, when the results and hardly knew what he treated the since, when the results and hardly knew what he results are a since the results and the since, when the results and hardly knew what he results are a since the results and the since when the results are a since the results are the since when the results are a since the results are the since when the results are a since the results are the results and the since when the results are t

A Clergyman's Wife Drops Bead. NEWBURGH, May 8.—Soon after reaching he home in this cas fact aught, from New York, the wife # the Rev. Dr. John 's Midd ed dropped dead. Apoples, was the cause of her death.